PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

BULLETIN] JUNE 20, 1942 [No. 100

Message from Sir Alexander Tottenham, C. I. E., Administrator, Pudukkottai, to the 100th issue of the State National War Front Bureau Bulletin.

I count it a great privilege to send a message to the 100th issue of the State National War Front Bureau Bulletin.

The Bulletin is the official organ of the Bureau. It owes its origin and its wide circulation both inside and outside the State, to the initiative, enterprise and organising ability of Captain G. T. B. Harvey, the former Secretary and now the Director of War Publicity, Madras. In this work he was both ably and indefatigably assisted by Rao Sahib N. Thiagaraja Aiyar, the Joint Secretary, and he had the ardent and willing co-operation of the members whose zeal and enthusiasm contributed not a little to the success of the organisation. It has now opened branches in almost every important centre in the State. In the absence of Captain Harvey at Madras, the Rao Sahib and his band of voluntary workers have been carrying on the work with unabated vigour.

The Bulletin is a weekly publication in English and Tamil and contains most valuable information. It disseminates correct news and views about the War, contradicts, with facts and figures, the false information broadcast by the enemy, and allays panic in the minds of the public.

I congratulate the Secretaries and the members of the Bureau, and all others connected with this work, on the publication of the 100th issue of the Bulletin.

I take this opportunity to make an appeal to the readers, and through them to the public, besides rendering material assistance to the War effort, to discourage all sorts of rumour-mongering and fifth column activities, grow more food crops and vegetables, and do everything in their power to ensure the success of the Allies.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

(*Delivered by* ***H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester.***

—NEW DELHI, JUNE 13.)

A GREAT COUNTRY.

"I am happy to think that my brother is now paying a visit to India, that great country which, to my infinite regret, I have not yet had the good fortune to see, but which I look forward eagerly to visiting when peace prevails once more. I have asked my brother to deliver to you, the Princes and people of India, a personal message of greeting and good cheer from myself.

"This long and bitter war, which was inevitably impeded the fulfilment of my hopes for the progress of India along the paths of peace and freedom, was none of our seeking.

"Our cause is indeed a righteous one, and I have been deeply moved by the way in which India has responded to its appeal. The Princes, true to their traditions of loyalty and attachment to my throne, have been unstinting in their offers of men and money and personal services.

"The civil administration have, for their part, under the inspiring leadership of the Viceroy and his British and Indian advisers, courageously shouldered their heavy additional burdens—and they have, in this, received the zealous support of those engaged in production and labour.

"And, yet, there is still much to be done. Time is short. The enemy is at the gates. But there are few obstacles that cannot be surmounted by good-will and co-operation. Let these then be your watch-words, both now, in this hour of peril, and in the years of peace which lie ahead.

TRIBUTES TO FORCES.

"I cannot praise too highly the achievements of the fighting men of India, nor can I say how much I appreciate their loyalty and devoted services to their King-Emperor and their country. The Indian army has won fresh laurels and new glory on many battlefields. The odds against it have often been heavy, but never has its martial spirit been more resolutely or more nobly displayed.

"I have also been encouraged to see the growing strength and fine spirit of the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force in the battle line.

"To those who are now called upon, as members of the Civil Defence forces, to stand beside their fighting comrades, I would only express my complete confidence that they will display an equal measure of fortitude and perseverance in the hour of danger.

"It is with deep pride that I, as your King-Emperor, join with you the millions of men and women of India, in the brotherhood of service. You stand together to defend your homeland united in the sacred cause.

"Your task is a hard one, and although we are bringing to you all the help in our power, the dangers that beset you are many. You will meet them, I know, with the courage and determination that have marked the pages of Indian History.

"With all my heart, I pray that out of this common peril you may draw inspiration to overcome the impediment that springs from distrust, aud to lay a deep and enduring foundation of goodwill on which the destiny of India may safely rest.

"All the present toil and suffering will bring their reward when, by the mercy of Almighty God, the enemy is brought low through our common endeavour, and a just and lasting peace bestows its blessings on India and the other nations of the earth."

LECTURE C.

UNITED NATIONS DAY:
OUR MOUNTING HOPES AND THE ASSURANCE OF VICTORY.

(*Speech delivered by Sir Alexander Tottenham, C. I. E., Administrator, Pudukkottai, on the occasion of the celebration of United Nations Day at Pudukkottai on Sunday, June 14.*)

HUMANLY VICTORY IS OURS.

I want to say a few words to-night to encourage those of you who may be down-hearted. To-day is the United Nations Day. Now that we have concluded a Treaty with Russia, the United Nations are more than ever United, and Victory is more than ever assured. None of you need feel the slightest doubt as to final victory of the Allies. Humanly speaking, their Victory is certain.

THEN AND NOW.

Consider the position to-day, and compare it with the position when France left us in the lurch, and the British Empire was left alone to face the full weight of the German attack. Well might anyone have despaired, and decided to throw in his hand at that time. But Mr. Churchill, whose splendid lion-hearted courage we cannot too highly admire and praise, was not discouraged, and determined to fight on, and he has now led the Nation far on the road to Victory.

TAKE A LONG VIEW.

There may be hard times ahead, there may be disappointments, and set-backs,—such is the fortune of War—but even if the Germans were to take Egypt, which is not at all likely, or even if the Japanese gained a footing in India, which is still less likely if possible, that would not end the War, and I should still feel no doubt as to the ultimate result. It is important to take a long view. **Do not attach too much importance to incidents, major or minor, favourable or unfavourable—the loss or capture of a battle-ship or a fortress, an advance or retreat here or there.** Some people seem whenever they listen to the wireless to think that the last message they have heard is the closing chapter in the history of the War. Don't let the War depress you. We non-combatants are powerless to affect it one way or the other, except by never allowing our own courage to flag, and doing our best to sustain that of others.

JAPAN WILL BE DEFEATED.

As for Japan, she has rashly spread her armies her navies and her Air Force far and wide. **The very extent of her conquests will make her defeat the more inevitable in the end.** Once the Allies get command of the sea and the air, (and you cannot have command of the sea unless you have that of the Air), the whole of her conquests will collapse like a pricked balloon. It may take some time to clear up the mess that she has made, but the end is certain. **I think we have turned the corner already so far as Japan is concerned.** I do not like prophesying, because I do not like being proved wrong, but I think that Japan's period of expansion is at an end, and she will hereafter shrink. Her Navy and Air Force have been terribly depleted, especially in the Coral and Midway Islands battles. She must be getting short of ships of war and short of transports. Her strength is puny compared with that of America alone. She produces in a year about as many aeroplanes as America produces in a month. She has been locked for five years in an unsuccessful struggle with China. Should the defeat of Hitler in Europe come sooner than we expect, Japan would have to sue for peace. If she is defeated first, we shall be able to concentrate all the more on the main enemy, Hitler.

HITLER'S DEFEAT IS EQUALLY CERTAIN.

As to Hitler, he got a good start, of course, as the Japanese did. He had been preparing for years, we were unprepared. But consider the united strength of the British Empire, the United States, Russia, and China, and ask yourself how Germany can hope finally to prevail against that. In the West we have command of the sea, and now we have command of the air. In the East we temporarily had neither. Hence the Japanese successes. **We are battering German industrial centres, as no Towns have ever been battered before, and we are only beginning. It is the measure of his weakness that Hitler can only retaliate by a few feeble raids on beautiful old Cathedral Towns, and health resorts, which were undefended.** If he were strong enough to hit us back as hard as we are hitting him, depend upon it he would do so. Our production is now far ahead of his, in aeroplanes, ships, tanks and all munitions of War. And our aeroplanes are better than his, and our airmen outmatch his. **In Russia he has a wolf by the ears. His losses have been colossal, but he cannot retreat if he would.** If he once admitted defeat, his Home front would collapse. Before long there will be vast American armies, reinforcing the powerful forces in men and machines of Britain, attacking him on another front.

HITLER IS ALREADY BEATEN.

His ally Italy is practically out of the War. He is short of man-power, and of many necessary raw materials. He must know in his heart of hearts that he is beaten.

CONSIDER TRENDS AND TENDENCIES.

So, please look at the War as a whole. Consider trends and tendencies. Don't look at the War through a microscope. Don't focus your attention too closely on the battle-line, as it sways this way and that, as battle-lines do and must.

THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AT PUDUKKOTTAI.

Before I sit down, I must pay a tribute to Rao Sahib Tiagaraja Aiyar, the Secretary of the N. W. F. Bureau, and to all his helpers at Headquarters and in the Branches for the excellent voluntary work that they are doing. When we lost Capt. Harvey I had my own misgivings as to how the Bureau would carry on without his drive and inspiration. I am glad to be able to say that those misgivings have been belied by the result. I also wish to convey my thanks to Mr. Seturama Aiyar and those who are assisting him in the Taluks and Villages. I hope that we shall have before long a complete organisation extending to every village in the State. Yesterday morning I paid a visit to the Annavasal Branch, and was much pleased with what I saw. I shall hereafter visit other Branches. In conclusion it will not be out of place if I publicly acknowledge the good work that is being done by our A. R. P. organisation, headed by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kosalarama Naidu and the official A.R.P. Officer, and assisted by the Police and the numerous Wardens and others. The extent to which they have already disciplined and educated the public is most creditable both to them and to the public.

KEEP YOUR END UP.

Finally, I repeat: Don't lose courage, Don't be down-hearted or depressed. Keep your end up!

THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG DAY:

MESSAGES AND PRAYER.

A SYMPOSIUM.

(I)

U. S. PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of United States of America, do hereby ask that on Flag Day, June 14, 1942, the people of our nation honour the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the

Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, INDIA, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia—knowing that only in the strength and valour of our unswerving unity shall we find the force to bring freedom and peace to mankind."

(II)

Mr. CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE.

" In a proclamation to the people of the United States of America, our great friend President Franklin D. Roosevelt has reminded them that for many years it has been the American custom to set aside June 14 in honour of their flag, the emblem of their freedom, their strength and their unity, as an independent nation under God.

"He has told them that, as a nation, they are fighting not alone, but shoulder to shoulder with the valiant peoples of the United Nations, the massed angered forces of common humanity; and he has asked them that on their Flag Day, June 14, they should honour not only their own colours but also the flags and through the flags the people of the United Nations.

" Outside the United Kingdom there are peoples whose names to-day make up that great roll of honour: the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Free France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

" I join my acquiescence to his in honouring to-day the forces of the United Nations. Let us pay this tribute to the valour and sacrifice of those who have fallen, and to the courage and endurance of those who fight to-day. Let us remember everyone, man, woman, and child, who, in the oppressed and tortured countries of the world, waits for the day of liberation that is coming.

" In this ceremony, we pledge to each other not merely to support and succour till victory comes, but that wider understanding, that quickened sense of human sympathy, that recognition of the common purpose of humanity without which the suffering and striving of the United Nations would not achieve its full reward".

(III)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

"To-day, Flag Day, we celebrate the declaration of the United Nations—that great alliance dedicated to the defeat of our foes and to the establishment of a true peace based on the freedom of man.

"To-day, the Republic of Mexico and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands join us. We welcome these valiant peoples to the company of those who fight for freedom.

"The Four Freedoms of common humanity are as much the elements of man's needs as air and sunlight, bread and salt. Deprive him of all these freedoms, and he dies. Deprive him of a part of them, and a part of him withers. Give them to him in full abundant measure, and he will cross the threshold of a new age, the greatest age of man.

"These freedoms are the rights of men of every creed and every race wherever they live. This is their heritage long withheld, and we, of the United Nations, have the power and men and will at last to assure man's heritage.

"Belief in the Four Freedoms of common humanity—belief in man created free in the image of God—is the crucial difference between ourselves and the enemies we face to-day. In it lies the absolute unity of our alliance opposed to the oneness of the evil we hate.

"Here is our strength, the source and promise of victory. We, of the United Nations, know that our faith cannot be broken by any man or any force. And, we know that there are other millions, who, in their silent captivity, share our belief.

APPEAL TO AXIS PEOPLES.

"We ask the German people, still dominated by their Nazi whip-masters, whether they would rather have the mechanised hell of Hitler's "new" order, or, in place of that, freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

"We ask the Japanese people, trampled by their savage lords of slaughter, whether they would rather continue in slavery and blood, or in their place, whether they would rather have freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

"We ask the brave, unconquered peoples of the nations the Axis invaders have dishonoured and despoiled, whether they would rather yield to the conquerors or have freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear. We know the answer. They know the answer.

"We know that man born to freedom in the image of God will not for-ever suffer the oppressor's sword. The peoples of the United Nations are taking that sword from the oppressor's hands. With it they will destroy those tyrants. Brazen tyrannies pass. Man marches forward towards light.

THE PRAYER.

"I am going to close by reading to you a prayer that has been written for the United Nations on this day:

"'God of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives to-day to the cause of all free mankind. Grant us victory over the tyrants who would enslave all free men and nations. Grant us faith and understanding to cherish all those who fight for freedom as if they were our brothers. Grant us brother-hood in hope and union, not only for the space of this bitter war but for the days to come, which shall and must unite all children of the earth.

"'Our earth is but a small star in the great universe; yet of it we can make, if we choose, a plane unvexed by war, untroubled by hunger or fear, undivided by senseless distinctions of race, colour or theory.

"'Grant us that courage and foreseeing to begin this task to-day, that our children and our children's children may be proud that the soul of man has gone forth.

"'Grant us wisdom and vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit that suffers and endures so hugely for the goal for his own brief span.

"'Grant us honour for our dead who have died in the faith. Grant us honour for our living who work and strive for faith, redemption and security for all captive lands and peoples. Grant us patience with the secluded and pity for the betrayed. And grant us skill aud valour that shall cleanse the world of aggression and the old base doctrine that the strong must eat the weak because they are strong.

'GRANT US BROTHERHOOD'.

"'Yet, most of all, grant us, brotherhood. not only for this day but for all our years—brotherhood, not of words but of acts and deeds. We are, all of us, children of the earth—grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure.

"'Grant us the common faith that man shall enjoy liberty and peace—that he shall know justice, righteousness, freedom and security, equal opportunity and equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands but throughout the world. And in that faith let us march towards a clean world that our hands can make'."

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

13—6—42 to 19—6—42.

Libya.—Allied troops have been withdrawn from BIR HAKHEIM, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, GAZALA, EL ADEM and SIDI REZEGH and the enemy has reached the coast to the east of TOBRUK.

The fortunes of the battle still hang on supplies, of which Rommel has again run short. But the allied strength is continually replenished. The latest news tells the adventurous and exciting story of the safe arrival of big supplies to TOBRUK and to MALTA—though the convoy were attacked by superior enemy forces from sea and air. The enemy was driven off with the loss of a 10,000 ton Italian cruiser of the Taranto class, and, at least two destroyers.

The R. A. F. raided the Axis supply bases at TARANTO, PIRAEUS, BENGHAZI, BIRKA, KASTALI, HERAKLION and TYMBAKI (CRETE).

Russia.—The Germans have withdrawn from the TAMAN Peninsula in the CAUCASUS after making a short reconnaissance.

Despite desperate fighting the Germans have failed to recover any of the positions won by Timoshenko's drive on KHARKOV in May. The second battle of KHARKOV is weakening. German spokesmen now pretend that KHARKOV never formed part of the German summer operations.

Though fierce fighting continues before SEBASTOPOL, the Germans have made no progress. The defenders are powerfully defended by the Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

The German radio admits the Soviet attempt to land at YALTA and MARIUPOL.

Four U. S. Douglas bombers which are believed to have raided ODESSA, NIKOLAICU and points on the Rumanian Black Sea coast were chased by German fighters on their return journey, and were fired upon by a Turkish patrol boat when they reached Turkish waters. Finally they made a forced landing in Turkish territory—one damaged and the rest intact. When questioned the crews merely stated that they had come on a 'Black Sea Mission'. They appear to have flown from EGYPT.

China.—After two week's heavy fighting CHUHSIEN—the air-port city was evacuated. The Japanese have since occupied NANCHENG, KWANGFEN and YUSHAN. Bitter fighting is raging for the CHEKIANG—KIANGSI Railway. Japanese troops have advanced on the HUPEH front. In Southern HONAN they have entered LINHSEIN.

The Chinese have launched a three-pronged drive towards SHANGHING, FENCHANG and SINCHANGIN, Southern SHANSI.

South-west from NANCHANG, the Chinese have driven the Japanese back in a counter-attack and are now storming the city.

Commenting on the CHEKIANG-KIANGSI battle the Chinese paper *Ta Kuna Pao*, points out that by capturing air-bases on CHINA's coast JAPAN is exposing herself to great dangers. By driving into the interior, her lines of communication and her rear are now subjected to constant attacks. The Chinese have recaptured key-positions and the Japanese in their present advance are marching to their grave.

The Pacific.—It is now known that the Japanese losses in the MIDWAY battle were four aircraft-carriers and at least 15 warships, including 3 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser and 2 destroyers.

The Japanese have effected a landing on ATTU ISLAND at the extreme tip of the ALUTIANS and in the harbour of KISKA.

After a lull of 7 weeks the Japanese have resumed their attacks on DARWIN.

Allied attacks were carried out on RABAUL, NEW IRELAND, SIMBER ISLAND, LAE, and TIMOR.

Miscellaneous.—1. The Anglo-Soviet Alliance was signed on May 21, promising mutual assistance and collaboration during the war and for twenty years after, and in regard to reconstruction after the war on the basis of the Atlantic Charter. Full understanding was also reached on the question of creating a Second European Front in 1942.

M. Molotov who signed the agreement visited LONDON on May 2 and WASHINGTON on May 29, and stayed for a few days at each place to conduct the negotiations.

A new U. S.-Soviet Agreement was also reached to speed up the U. S. supplies of tanks and planes to RUSSIA.

2. The Czech village of LIDICA has been wiped out as a reprisal for the attack on Heydrich. 300 to 400 men have been shot and the women sent to concentration camps.

Mr. Masaryk, CZECHOSLOVAKIA's Foreign Minister, has declared in a statement that the punishment for the atrocity is going to be ten teeth for one tooth and ten eyes for one eye. Dr. Benes, the President of the Czech-Republic has stated that his Government hold Hitler and his officials personally responsible for this 'bestial destruction and barren horror'. American statesmen have joined in the condemnation. Mr. Cordell Hull characterises the act as an 'unspeakable relic of the darkest periods of history'. Colonel Knox has stated: 'If future generations ask us what we were fighting for in this War we shall tell them the story of Lidica'.

3. The Axis maintains 18 divisions to keep down GREECE and threatens to shoot 300 hostages, if sabotage does not cease.

4. 60,000 Jews were killed at VILNA between May 7 and 20 by machine-gunning.

5. 250 hostages were shot in ten days in SLOVENIA. The executions began on Good Friday.

6. As a reprisal for sabotage and guerilla action, 38 villages were burnt in March and April in LGUBLGANA.

7. Labour Conscription has been introduced in FRANCE, and 'slave trains' are regularly leaving FRANCE for GERMANY. Laval has closed hundreds of factories and thrown thousands out of work, so that the workmen may be picked up by German press-gangs.

8. The House of Commons passed on Wednesday a new Vote of Credit for £ 1,000,000,000 for war purposes. The total war expenditure from the beginning of the war amounts to £ 8,600,000,000 and the total grant to £ 10,050,000,000. The daily expenditure is about £ 12,000,000.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date / Targets	Damage caused by air bombardment	Aircraft losses for Allies	Aircraft losses for Enemies
8—6—42 (Monday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY :—			
The docks, a factory and the railway at BRUGES. **Big offensive sweeps** over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and enemy-occupied territory.		6 planes.	
NIGHT :—			
The docks at DIEPPE. **Enemy airfields** in the LOW COUNTRIES. **Railway objectives** in the Northern FRANCE and HOLLAND. **An enemy sea plane** over the NORTH SEA.		18 planes.	
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Offensive sweeps over the fighting area.			
Enemy motor transport vehicles and gun emplacements in the BIR HAKhEIM area.			
Air combats over the fighting area.			5 planes; Many more damaged.
The aerodrome at BARCE.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.			
CRETE. (By British planes).			
The aerodrome at HERAKLION.	Big fires started.	9 planes.	
FAR EAST—TIMOR. (By American and British planes).			
Motor vehicles and buildings at ERMERA.	ig fires started.		
9—6—42 (Tuesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—			
Laying mines in enemy waters.			

Date / Targets	Damage caused by air bomardment	Aircraft losses for Allies	Aircraft losses for Enemies
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Armoured units, enemy positions and motor vehicles in the BIR HAKHEIM area.			6 planes.
Air combats over the fighting area.			
The harbour at BENGHAZI.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and grounded aircraft along the entire battle front.			
FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. ((By American and British planes).			
The aerodromes and other military objectives at LAE and SALAMAUA.		2 planes.	13 planes.
10—6—42 (Wednesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—			
An enemy airfield in the LOW COUNTRIES.			
A railway station and a power station in Northern FRANCE.			
Laying mines in enemy waters.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Offensive sweeps over the forward areas of CYRENAICA.			
Enemy concentrations and gun positions and a large number of transport vehicles in the BIR HAKHEIM area.			
CRETE. (By British planes).			
Aerodromes in CRETE.			

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies	Aircraft losses for Enemies
10—6—42 (Wednesday)—cont.				
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the ground along the whole front.			
	FAR EAST—AUSTRALIA. (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy sub-marine off the coast.	Sunk.		
	NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British palnes).			
	An aerodrome and grounded aircraft at RABAUL.			

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies
9—6—42 (Tuesday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT :—				
	A place on the Coast of East ANGLIA.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		1 plane.	
	FAR EAST. (By Jap planes).			
	No information available.			
10—6—42 (Wednesday).				
	ENGLISH CHANNEL. (By German planes).			
	A British convoy off the south-coast of ENGLAND.	No ship damaged.	3 planes.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		6 planes.	
	LIBYA. (By German planes).			
	BIR HAKHEIM.			
	FAR EAST. (By Jap planes).			
	No information available.			

SIDE LIGHTS.

OURSELVES. We publish to-day the hundredth number of our Bulletin. Started in the first week of July 1940, the journal has appeared weekly, barring the three Christmas weeks that intervened. On the front page we print, in gratitude, a gracious message from our Administrator, Sir Alexander Tottenham, to mark the occasion—a token of good will and kindly appreciation.

So, in its own way the Bulletin, scores its first individual century over the Forces of Darkness—the Axis team that has taken up arms against the world, and though the adversary has never been known to play fair or observe the rules of the game—for the Goebellian rule is mendacity—this journal has played cricket, and so continuing, hopes to score higher still and win.

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OUR AIM. We wish to take the present opportunity to restate our aims. We are involved in a world crisis; we stand at the parting ways of History: our motherland is threatened with an invasion, only kept off by the long arm of BRITAIN.

Secondly, this war—new and savage in its nature—a total war, as it is called, has seized, every one of us—every man, woman, and child and is fought both at home and on the battle-field. The farmer at the plough growing the food for the nation, the mechanic at the factory making the weapons of war, and the soldier in the firing line are all involved. In this war, therefore, the home front is important, and this journal, in its humble way is devoted to the vital task of keeping this front intact—keeping it not only from cracking but also building it stronger. The task is difficult, as the material we try to fashion is the mind and the heart—the mass mind and the mass heart; our approach, but the written word; while the goal is no less than the building up of a morale which will stand four-square to the shock of mendacious propaganda of the Huns and the Jackals of the East and the West. The task of meeting this new Apollyon of our Times is stupendous but our hope to succeed is equally high.

Our hopes are high, because we have taken our stand on the side of Religion and History, both of which proclaim that whenever the world was threatened with a moral, or political or military crisis, the winners—every time—were the upholders of Good-will and Peace on earth.

Our hopes are high because our "strength is as the strength of ten" because our cause is *Right*.

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THE UNITED NATIONS. Also, because, our strength is not that of one single country or nation but of Thirty Nations. To the thinking mind, the demonstration on Sunday last of thirty angry nations who foregathered to proclaim their determination to fight and win, was an event unique in history. It was, it is true, a medley of races that so foregathered, in every stage of political evolution from Kingdom to Republican States; but they met on a common platform to beat the Evil Thing that is the Axis, and then to work for the realisation of the long-cherished dream of a World Federation.

This time, the dream is not likely to end as a dream, though the Vision of a League of Nations has faded out. A great international movement was re-born on the bosom of the Atlantic waters, at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, and when Eden went to MOSCOW and Wavell to CHUNGKING. The Grand Alliance that was thus inaugurated has now expanded to an alliance of Thirty Nations.

To BRITAIN belongs the honour of initiating this world movement, and to Roosevelt that of fostering it. By a stroke of imaginative statesmanship he has identified the Flag Day of his country with the Flags of other Nations—thus paving the way for a world system. The Axis too is trying its prentice hand, stained with blood, at a 'New Order' and 'Co-prosperity,' but the methods are different. What the Allies try by the method of co-operation and collaboration, the Axis tries to do by conquest and compulsion. Conquest is, no doubt, quick and purposeful for a time, but it ends in resistance and hatred of the conquered; co-operation is a slow but gainful process—making friends out of even erstwhile foes. The New Order is already creaking and cracking; Mussolini is no longer a partner but suitor; JAPAN no longer an ally but a rival for the possession of the East Indies; and RUMANIA and HUNGARY are snarling at each other for the bone of TRANSYLVANIA.

In her envy, GERMANY is telling the world that in this work BRITAIN is losing to AMERICA on one side and to Bolshevism on the other; while as a matter of fact BRITAIN is undergoing a transfiguration, moving towards the headship of a world hegemony.

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THE PACIFIC VICTORY: BUT WHOSE? A Japanese broadcast of June 9 boasts 'where the invincible Japanese navy goes there is always a victory'—true. But the question is 'whose'? COLOMBO, the CORAL SEA, and MIDWAY ISLAND demand and supply an answer. The surprise tactics so successfully adopted at PEARL HARBOUR can no longer be repeated. When practised a second time, COLOMBO answered with a victory for herself; the CORAL SEA, by inflicting on the Japanese the loss of an aircraft-carrier, possibly two; SYDNEY, by inflicting a loss of four submarines, and MIDWAY, of two or three aircraft-carriers sunk and two more damaged, not to speak of other naval losses. MIDWAY very nearly proved a 'TRAFALGAR.'

The enemy may have had more reasons than one to attack MIDWAY and DUTCH HARBOUR, as he did. First and foremost it might have been a step taken in defence—to protect the homeland, and secondly to cut off American supplies to AUSTRALIA through the central Pacific, generally, to bottle up the American Fleet beyond HONOLULU, to restrict the U. S. patrol of the

Pacific, and incidentally, to widen JAPAN's own corridor to AUSTRALIA. The presence of three Japanese battleships off MIDWAY indicates that a powerful offensive was intended, but the results were far from a 'victory' to the 'invincible navy.' The offensive attempt had soon to change into a defensive action primarily for safety and escape.

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THE ATLANTIC FRONT. The successful arrival, recently reported, of a Russian convoy is a reminder, lest we should forget, that the Atlantic fight is not yet over. Last year, after the occupation of ICELAND sealed the western approaches to BRITAIN, enemy submarines shifted chiefly southward to the Caribbean Sea, At present, the main seaways leading to the British coast, to the Mediterranean, West AFRICA and the Indian Ocean have been virtually freed of the pest; the northern route to RUSSIA is kept open by incessant watch and attack; and MEXICO's declaration of war has facilitated the policing of the Caribbean, through which much of the oil of VANEZUELA and MEXICO passes, and near which stands the Panama Canal, the link between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The neutral inlets and coast lines of the Caribbean—the lurking nests of the enemy submarines are being smoked out.

The German claim to have sunk 767,000 tons of shipping in May, is evidently a propaganda figure; but even admitting its veracity we may set against it the American Shipping production for May of 632,300 tons *plus* 100,000 tons British production and another 100,000 tons production Canadian—making a total of 832,000 of new shipping.

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THE LAND FRONTS. KHARKOV continues to be the scene of deadly offensives and counter-offensives. Timoshenko started the action by a vigorous drive on KHARKOV, which Von Bock resisted by a counter-attack on IZYUM. Timoshenko emerging from the struggle took the offensive a second time, and was followed by Von Bock's throwing in no less than 60 divisions. The issue is in the balance; but the battle has slackened.

The furious battle for SEBASTOPOL continues, the garrison being powerfully supported by the Russian Black Sea fleet.

Fancifully or probably, the battle of LIBYA has been linked up with KHARKOV and SEBASTOPOL and described as a double pincer-movement on the MIDDLE EAST. Whatever it means, a titanic battle is in progress amidst dust and sand-storm in which Rommel has made a desperate push to the coast.

CHUHSIEN and YUSHAN have fallen in CHINA, but the Chinese fight on. In the words of her spokesman, 'although she will soon enter the sixth year of the war there is no war-weariness—whatever further sacrifices may be demanded she will not falter.'

CHUNGKING, as Sir Zafrullah, India's Agent-General in CHINA, reports, is the symbol of Chinese resistance, and an object-lesson showing that the victory of morale is a very real victory 'which will pave the way for the final triumph of the armed force'. 'Bombs only tear down bricks, not the spirit of the population!' Through adversity CHUNGKING has risen to greatness.

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THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE concluded during the week is a military pact as well as a treaty of friendship: it comprehends the present and the future, and is a fulfilment of the Cripps–Molotov agreement of July last, the conversations of Eden, Beaverbrook and Averill Harriman in MOSCOW, and of Molotov in LONDON. It envisages close military and economic co-operation for 20 years, participation in post-war reconstruction on the basis of the Atlantic Charter, and the consideration of the question of the early opening of a Second European Front in 1942. So, a great alliance has been signed, and as Mr. Eden happily put it, "under the impact of war BRITAIN and RUSSIA have found the understanding denied in the years of peace, because without it, neither now, nor in the future can Europe find security or stability."

The announcement of a second front has already given the enemy the jitters. Special squadrons of the *Luftwaffe* have been rushed to MURMANSK to prevent a British landing. All along the Atlantic coast-line Nazi gunners have been keyed up for instant action. Batteries have been planted to keep the warships off. Behind the coastal area three defensive lines have been thrown up, with motor reserves in the rear.

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AMERICA AND VICHY. Mr. Cordell Hull's announcement of June 12 that American food-shipments to French West AFRICA would be resumed indicates a recent change in AMERICA's attitude to VICHY. It may be remembered that AMERICA's first reactions to Laval's return to power was the recall of Admiral Leahy, and the cutting off of these shipments.

The reason is not far to seek. WASHINGTON understands that the rôle of the French fleet at the moment is important. Its transfer to Hitler with French consent would create difficulties in the Atlantic. AMERICA also knows that any break with VICHY at present would throw her into the arms of

GERMANY. The French were still proud of their 'empire', and it was necessary to foster this sentiment as the only means of preventing North and West AFRICA from falling into Hitler's hands. Pétain is also said to be planning a separate bloc, with SPAIN, PORTUGAL and SWITZERLAND. So the Anglo-American policy is to continue the shipments.

Hitler also has not been idle in courting Pétain. He played his best cards and did his worst to infuriate the French when the R. A. F. raided PARIS. He also played his trump by appeals to anti-Bolshevist sentiment. But Pétain has now discovered that French prisoners will not be released so long as GERMANY wanted labour. Pétain also knows now that GERMANY is beginning to lose. The recent Pétain–Goering talks therefore proved fruitless. Pétain seems to be playing for time. Though in his latest pronouncement Pétain is reported to have said 'Laval and I are now marching hand-in-hand; there are no more clouds between us', their friendship is to be suspected. Pétain loathes and distrusts Laval. But Laval is too strong to be ignored. Yet Laval might still be useful to save VERSAILLES—a thing dear to the French heart.

AXIS PROPAGANDA : LIES AND BOASTS.

1. Hitler is reported to have gone to FINLAND to felicitate Marshal Mannerheim on his 75th Birthday. The real reason was FINLAND'S growing discontent.
2. Martial law has been introduced throughout INDIA. This is of course a bare-faced lie.
3. Mr. Mitsu Tagamori of the Japanese Ministry of Commerce has broadcast that BURMA'S resources will last JAPAN for 120 or 130 years. Rather too optimistic. The fly in the ointment is that NIPPON may not be there after a year or two, let alone the century and a quarter more.
4. Tokyo says, 'The Prague Police, after a complete investigation, discovered that the British had a hand in Heydrich's murder. The British agents, the assassins were dropped by parachutes.'

If so, why did the Gestapo shoot 275 innocent Czechs?

INDIAN PILOTS IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

"LIFE is an Exciting Adventure."—This is how one of the Indian Pilots now attached to the Royal Air Force in Great Britain describes the experiences of himself and his fellow Indians.

Well over a year ago now, when the hub of the Empire was in dire danger, a party of pilots of the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve left their homeland to share the hazards of the veterans who had defeated the *Luftwaffe* in the Battle of Britain. To-day those young Indians have proved their worth, and they are indeed proud of the fact that they are India's first official representatives to take part in the defence of the Island Fortress.

Pilot Officer Mirza Mehdi Khan gave the Germans a taste of the mettle and skill of these Indians of the skies when he destroyed a big enemy ship off the Frisian Islands, and this feat is only one instance of the excellent work which is being done by the Indian pilots of the R. A. F.

Wherever they have gone in Great Britain these sons of India have impressed everybody by their keenness and enthusiasm. Their one complaint is that they do not get enough opportunities, since Jerry, after the hammering he has received, started to fight shy of our lads guarding the skies over Britain.

The official R. A. F. reports on the Indians make interesting reading. One of the pilots has shown exceptional ability as a night fighter, some have the "makings of good fighter pilots," one has been found "eminently suitable for training on twin-engined fighters," others have shown special aptitude for work with the bombers. One has shown qualities which lead his mentors to believe that he will develop into a skilled section leader.

These young Indians have not had an easy time by any means. The training of the R. A. F. of very necessity is a gruelling experience, but the majority of the Indians have come through with flying colours.

Seventeen of the pilots who left India on the Great Adventure have fully qualified, and the majority are with the Bomber or Fighter Commands. There have been losses both in training and operations, and the Indians mourn the loss of some splendid comrades. But the others carry on—until the day of final Victory.

INDIAN SEAMEN IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.
40,000 RISK THEIR LIVES.
A SKIPPER'S TRIBUTE.

by

Sir Archibald Hurd.

(*Author of the Official History of the Merchant Navy in the War of 1914-1918*).

Forty thousand Indian seamen are hazarding their lives in the Battle of the Atlantic, risking the attacks of U-boats, raiders, bombing aeroplanes and

mines, in a manner which has won the admiration of all who are familiar with the terror of the war at sea.

There is nothing heroic about the physique of these men, who are known as "lascars", but they are first-class sailors. Men from northern lands find it difficult to work in intense heat, and many leading British shipping companies on the "Eastward run" have long employed Indian seamen, making special provision for their diet and comfort. These companies include the P. & O., the British India, the Anchor, the Bibby, the Clan and City lines as well as the Cunard Company.

FIRST-CLASS SAILORS.

Since this war broke out, many of the ships in which these Indian sailors serve have been diverted from the "Eastern run" to the Atlantic. It was feared, at first, that they would not be able to stand the cold, but **they have proved so adaptable that they are now to be met with in all the Seven Seast wherever British merchantmen are employed in carrying cargoes. Their conduc, and efficiency under these conditions have proved their powers of endurance.**

Some years ago, when I was discussing the problem of crews with a merchant captain, he told me that he would rather have a crew of lascars than men from any other part of the world, because they were such good seamen and so prompt in obeying orders. They never grumbled, he said, and were always ready for any duty, doing it " at the double ".

BERLIN-TOKYO AXIS—FACT OR FICTION?

(*From Washington by Special Cable*).

Evidence that the Axis is actually a myth is given in an article by Demarde Bess, the well-known journalist, in the *Saturday Evening Post*. He asserts that the Japanese are not puppets of the Nazis, but are acting on their own for their own aggrandisement.

" When Japan struck at the United States and Britain," he says, "it was for her own ends, risking everything including the fate of her German partner."

The Japanese thrust into the South Pacific, he adds, came at a very awkward time for the Germans, when their armies urgently required a diversion in Soviet Russia, and when Hitler's predicament in Russia was so acute that even a threat of a Japanese attack in the Russian Far East would have been of immense value to him.

NO CO-OPERATING STRATEGY.

In the surprise attack, the Japs completely disregarded the type of strategy which naturally would have been expected from a co-operating Axis partner. Instead, the Japanese executed their own scheme of conquest, on which they have been working for 50 years.

"If the Axis were a solid, co-ordinated alliance, why should Japan have loitered from June to December while Germany fought Russia unaided?" Bess asks.

The Japs had two good reasons for leaving the Russians alone: (1) Russian bombers from Vladivostock could damage industrial centres and naval bases; (2) They had been waiting for years for just this opportunity to execute their own traditional strategy, on the basis that if they could once establish themselves in Eastern Asia and in the Southern Pacific, no Western Powers could dislodge them.

LONG-AWAITED CHANCE.

The moment when Russia was fully engaged on her western front with Germany, and when a large part of the United States Pacific Fleet had been moved into the Atlantic, offered the moment the Japs had been waiting for, for generations.

The Japs gambled all when the Powers they most feared were engaged elsewhere. If they succeeded, they could hope that their own Far Eastern empire might become secure from any future attack from Germany as well as from the Anglo-Saxon Powers. **They saw rightly that a victorious Germany would become as much of an obstacle to their designs as any of the Allied nations.**

REVEALING REACTION.

That Hitler did not have any advance notice of the Japanese plans is revealed by the reactions in Germany to the Japanese attack, the writer states. Hitler displayed signs of panic. With unseemly haste, German armies began to pull out of their easternmost positions in Russia, wasting men and materials. **The reasonable explanation of this extreme haste is that the Nazis felt that the Japanese had let them down in the pinch, and the Nazis were uncertain of their own strength when working alone and in the dark as to the further plans of the Japs.**

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

However, no matter what Hitler's feelings, he had to keep up the appearances of an unshakable Axis. This necessity forced him and all his satellites in Europe to declare war on the United States. German propaganda has been effective in causing all of the United Nations to swallow the lie of a secure Axis. **The truth is that both Germany and Japan are working as lone wolves to attain their separate ends, each an Empire that each hopes to expand into world domination.**

JAPANESE GIVE PHILIPPINES "INDEPENDENCE".

(From Washington by Special Cable).

General Hayashi, the administrative military head of the Philippines, has asserted that "the Filipinos are attaining the complete independence which is due to them."

How far this is true can be judged from a review made by American experts of but a few of the Japanese military decrees. These decrees measure what the Japanese feel is due to the Filipino people.

Immediately upon their occupation the Japanese seized all Philippine banks and outlawed Filipino currency. Instead, they circulated Japanese army notes. When Manilans continued to use Filipino currency, the Japanese decrees imposed heavy penalties. Duly appointed Filipino financial officers found themselves powerless to control their offices. Personal assets disappeared. In addition, the Japanese Bank of Taiwan and the Yokohama Specie Bank were instructed to open branches in the Philippines.

It is obvious from the above that Hayashi's statement did not mean financial independence for the Philippines.

PRESS THROTTLED

Since January 7 the freedom of the press to which the Filipinos have long been accustomed has been throttled by Japanese proclamations. No newspaper, magazine, pamphlet or other material may be printed without the authority of the Japanese military leaders. Before reprinting old subject matter one must submit it to the strict Japanese censor. Old publications which have already been printed are absolutely barred from circulation.

Clearly Hayashi was not thinking of freedom of speech and freedom of the press for the Filipinos.

TRIAL BY MILITARY COURTS.

The Filipinos, who have had law courts under their own constitution for the settlement of civil and criminal grievances, are now judged by Japanese military courts. Under the January 6 proclamation, "anyone inflicting or attempting to inflict injury upon Japanese soldiers or individuals shall be shot to death. If the assailant or would-be assailant cannot be found, we will hold ten influential persons living about the streets of the municipality where the event happened as hostages." Under this decree Japanese soldiers and civilians enjoy complete immunity from punishment, regardless of the crime. This decree fixing the death penalty for anti-Japanese acts becomes a double menace in conjunction with a decree abolishing all Filipino courts, and forbidding legally appointed Filipino magistrates to perform their offices to try cases.

Surely it was not justice Hayashi meant when he said that the Filipinos were attaining the complete independence due to them,

NO TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH.

Radio, telephone and telegraph communications are now barred to the Filipinos. Radios must be tuned in only to stations broadcasting Japanese propaganda. The use of the telephone and telegraph is entirely denied to the Filipinos.

It could not have been these freedoms to which Hayashi was referring.

Further, by decree all Filipino government agencies have been occupied by the Japanese. The few Filipinos still holding office have been retained only to do the Japanese bidding. The Assembly has been abolished, and the duly elected representatives are unable to legislate for the people's benefit. Instead, the leaders are instructed by the Japanese.

JAPANESE DIPLOMAT ON HIS COUNTRY'S POLICY.

"LULL SUSPICION, WHILE AWAITING HER OPPORTUNITY".

by

D. J. Evans.

(*Former Editor of the Japan Chronicle.*)

The methods of Japanese diplomacy are well documented by books and articles by men such as Count Hayashi, himself a diplomat of the "tough" school, during the closing stages of the last century and the first decade of this.

Hayashi's "Memoirs" were first published in article form in a Tokyo newspaper. The revelations they made were so damaging that the Imperial Government tried to prevent their reproduction abroad. Translations were smuggled out of the country, however, and published in Shanghai and London.

In his "Memoirs" Hayashi summarised articles he had written in the summer of 1895, shortly after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war. The articles reflected the anger of Tokyo's militarists and diplomats at the "humiliation" forced upon them by the European Powers, in compelling them to renounce possession of the Liaotung peninsula—Chinese territory which they regarded as spoils of victory. Since that "humiliation" it is clear that Japan has been planning revenge.

"WATCHING AND WAITING".

In a further series of articles, written between his resignation as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and his appointment as Minister to China, Hayashi spoke of the supreme importance of building up Japanese military and naval strength. He advocated the building of new warships "at any cost", the overhaul of the military system, and the development of shipping—so that transports should be available "to carry our armies abroad."

He added the following significant passage:

"What Japan has now to do is to keep perfectly quiet, to lull the suspicions that have arisen against her, and to wait, meanwhile strengthening the foundations of her national power, watching and waiting for the opportunity which must one day surely come in the Orient".

During the intervening years Japan has not kept "perfectly quiet", as the unfortunate citizens of China well know, but a pretence was made of being sincerely anxious to fall in line with Anglo-American efforts to make the world safe for democracy, even before the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914.

DEMANDS ON CHINA.

The militarists in Tokyo saw a chance to carry their plans a stage further (when the attention of the Great Powers was concentrated on Europe) by presenting Twenty-One Demands to China, which if accepted would have made her a Japanese protectorate. That plan miscarried, as did another ambitious plan to gain control of Siberia by deception. After a period of relative, if not "perfect quiet", plans were made in Tokyo to prevent that unification and progress which was beginning to show itself in China.

China, more than any other nation, has suffered from Japan's "dual diplomacy". While Japanese statesmen and diplomats, in Tokyo and Nanking, have spoken fair words, their military and naval colleagues have committed foul deeds. Japanese policy, as expounded by Foreign Ministers, Ambassadors, and Consular officials in China, was inspired simply by a desire to bring about friendly understanding and co-operation to the mutual advantage of both nations. Japanese policy, as exemplified by the actions of military commanders in the territory of an independent Republic, has been arrogant and aggressive, provocative and disruptive.

"Dual diplomacy" has resulted in the persistent invasion of Chinese territory and rights by Japanese military officials, while Japanese diplomatists have conducted negotiations supposed to be sincerely directed to a peaceful and equitable settlement of outstanding differences between the two countries.

TIGHTENING THE STRANGLEHOLD.

Sometimes, however, there has been no attempt to hide the ugly truth. The military men and their political accomplices in crime have not troubled to pretend that they had any concern with such trifling and unimportant matters as legality, formality or honesty in international dealings.

They knew what they wanted—to tighten Japan's stranglehold on China—and they were determined to achieve their object. The Foreign Office had the difficult task of trying to explain that the crimes already committed by their military colleagues were either not criminal acts, or had developed out of circumstances for which China, and not Japan, was responsible.

In other words, they had to convince a bewildered audience that black was white—or whatever other colour the Army decided.

JAPAN'S "NEW ORDER" IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.

by

V. S. Swaminathan, M. A., M. Sc.

Japan has always been a borrower.

Between the third and eighth centuries of the Christian era, she imported from China such vital features of her national life and institutions as her agricultural system, art, educational methods and laws, methods of writing, sericulture, the Buddhist faith and the Confucian ethic.

In later times, the Japanese were taught by the Portuguese to manufacture gunpowder and use fire-arms. Then the Nipponese emulated Great Britain in matters of trade and industry, followed American practices as regards railways and mining, and borrowed their legal code, silk production methods and instruction in science and military training from France. after the Franco-Prussian war however, they took Germany for their military model.

British naval officers and engineers helped to create the Japanese Navy, and Scotsmen were Japan's mentors in shipbuilding. Finally, Nippon turned to the Reich for her modern educational system and medical science.

Nippon has made few significant contributions to world culture, civilisation or progress that will go down in history.

TRUE TO FORM.

But her name will most assuredly go down in infamy.

Thus, although no state of war existed between Japan and China, and no declaration of war was made, the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa*, on July 25, 1894, torpedoed the *Kowshing*, which was laden with Chinese troops. In 1904 Nippon made her savage attack on Port Arthur before declaring war on Russia.

Japan was therefore merely running true to form when she launched her treacherous attack on the Hawaiian islands in December 1941, before affirming that a state of hostilities existed between her and the United States.

OPTIMISM IN ALLIED CIRCLES.

by

Huseyin Cahid Yalcin.

An atmosphere of optimism has begun to prevail in Allied circles. Telegrams from the United States announce that President Roosevelt is in high spirits, and his cheerfulness is attributed to the visit made to London by General Marshall, Chief of the American General Staff, and to his return to the United States with one of the British naval Chiefs. It is even claimed that President Roosevelt has some interesting information up his sleeve, which he will disclose shortly at a favourable opportunity.

According to the statement of an authoritative American source, the tide of the war has begun to turn against Germany. Although no explanation has been given to show on what material proofs and events that conviction is based, it is certain that an optimistic atmosphere has started prevailing in territories under Allied administration.

At one time Australia appeared to have become a prey to great anxiety. The Australian forces sent to oversea fronts showed signs of impatience to return home, and the Australian statesmen awaited urgent help from Britain. This encouraged the Japanese, who hoped that they would succeed in deluding the Australians, and went so far as to make the singular proposal that Australia should forsake Britain and side with Japan. The reports received from Australia to-day deal with the activities of a people full of hope and confidence, and ready to fight. British ships have carried various Australian troops back to Australia. The Americans have sent General Mac Arthur, the hero of the Phillipines, as Commander to that country. Furthermore, American troops and help have arrived in Australia. Great preparations are being made, and aircraft taking off from Australian aerodromes are violently bombing the Japanese forces so as to give them not a moment's respite. **The picture thus drawn is not that of a country which has lost its spiritual strength.**

When one looks at the Continent, one perceives a stirring, material as well as spiritual. The British aircraft leave not one stone upon another in the German ports they bomb. It is no longer possible to conceal the extent to which German morale has been shaken.

The surprise landings carried out under the command of specially trained British Commanders are being repeated, and it is understood that they will never cease. These harassing operations, which now seem to be undertaken in jest, will most probably pave the way for a real invasion to-morrow.

What gives most the impression in Europe that the tide of the war has begun to turn against Germany is the increasing enmity which the National-Socialist régime meets with in all the occupied countries. The executions of hostages, the treatment meted out to the supporters of General Mihailov in Serbia, the sending in Norway of thousands of internees to break stones in the North: all these point to the spiritual defeat of Germany. No one can doubt that the Axis has already been defeated as regards morale. **A New Order that shoots innocent people and dissatisfies everyone can subsist only by brute force. But Germany is not strong enough to govern the whole of Europe by fist law. Once the German statesmen have been defeated in the spiritual field, the German armies are doomed to be defeated on the battlefield, no matter how great their heroism.**

BRITAIN'S BOMBING OFFENSIVE.
ORGANISATIONAL PROBLEMS.

(*From London by Special Cable*).

New facts about the British bombing offensive against Germany are given in an article by the air correspondent of the *Observer*.

Air Marshal A. T. Harris, Chief of the Bomber Command, said recently that if he could send 1,000 bombers to Germany every night the war would be over by autumn. It would be quite possible to maintain an average offensive of 1,000 bombers, though such a task would call for a very fine organisation on the ground. Because of bad weather it is impossible to despatch a bombing force every night, and in order to maintain an average of 1,000 bombers it would be necessary frequently to put over as many as 3,000 machines, or even more if the weather continues to misbehave as it has this year.

BOMBER CREWS.

Let us examine the organisation and effort this would involve. On nights when 3,000 aircraft were being sent to Germany, assuming that two squadrons would operate from one aerodrome, more than 120 aerodromes

would be needed. That presents no great problem. Four-engined bombers, such as Lancaster, Stirling and Halifax, carry a crew of seven, and twin-engined Wellingtons and Whitleys five. So 3,000 bombers would carry a total of about 18,000 pilots and crews. To operate heavy bombers, a total ground staff of at least 20 is required directly and indirectly for each man sent into the air, so that to prepare for "heavy" nights a staff of between 360,000 and 400,000 would have to be on duty. During summer nights when darkness lasts only for a few brief hours, the handling of 3,000 giant bombers would be a colossal task for control officers on aerodromes, but preliminary timing by the Bomber Command before the machines set off, to see that they arrived over their targets at the correct time, would be an even more difficult matter.

THE REICHENAU DOCUMENT.
HOW NAZI SOLDIERS WERE TOLD TO BEHAVE.
TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS.

After the recapture of Klin, 50 miles north-west of Moscow, the Red Army discovered in a building in the city the secret archives of the Gestapo, which the Germans had no time to remove or destroy.

Among the numerous documents found was an Order signed by General Field-Marshal von Reichenau, Commander of the 6th German army. The Order is dated October 10, 1941, and contains detailed instructions as to the behaviour of German troops on the eastern front.

A further document, appended to this Order and issued from the office of the Chief of the S. S. and Chief of Military Area No. 102 in the German rear, makes it clear that the Order of Field-Marshal von Reichenau was approved by Hitler.

The Reichenau Document—for such will be its notorious name for all time—stated :

"On the question of the attitude of troops to the Bolshevik system there are many cases of insufficient understanding. **The chief aim of the campaign against the Bolsheviks' system is the complete destruction of their state and the destruction of the Asiatic influence on European culture. In this connection the troops are faced with a task which goes beyond the scope of the normal functions of the Military.**

"In the first case, our troops still fail to hunt the enemy in the proper manner. They still continue to take perfidious and cruel guerillas as prisoners, and to rely on their information. Individual franc-tireurs and vagabonds, dressed in army and civil clothing, are still treated as regular soldiers and sent to war prisoners' camps.

NO FOOD FOR CIVILIANS AND PRISONERS.

"Captured Russian officers state with a sneer that agents of the Soviets walk freely in the streets and feed from German field-kitchens. Such an attitude on the part of our troops can only be described as an absolutely frivolous one. The leadership must explain to them the meaning of the present struggle. **The supply of food to local inhabitants and prisoners of war is unnecessary humanitarianism.**

"That which the fatherland deprives itself of and sends with great difficulty to the front must not be given to the enemy by our soldiers, nor even those things which are spoils. These are an essential part of our supplies.

"The troops are interested in putting out fires only in those buildings which can be used as quarters for our army units. **All the rest, which are symbols of the domination of the Bolsheviks, including buildings, must be destroyed. No treasures of history and art in the east are of the slightest consequence.**

"For the preservation of raw materials and industrial plant of importance for military economy, special instructions are given in this Order.

"The complete disarming of the population in the rear of fighting units is essential, bearing in mind the vulnerability of supply lines. It is essential, wherever possible, to hide and guard captured guns and ammunition.

"If conditions of fighting do not permit this, then guns and ammunition must be rendered useless. Where guns are used in the rear of the armies by individual guerillas, decisive and cruel measures must be employed.

EXTERMINATE MALE POPULATION.

"These measures must also be used against the male population, in order as far as possible to prevent them from joining the guerillas. The passivity of numerous anti-Soviet elements, who adopt a 'wait and see' attitude, must be liquidated by explaining to them that they must be brought into active collaboration in the struggle against Bolshevism.

"If they will not take this step, then let them not complain when they are treated as adherents of the Soviet system. The fear of German measures must be stronger than the threats of vagabond Bolshevik remnants.

"Without considering future political effects, the soldier must carry out a two-fold task: 1. The complete destruction of the Bolshevik system, the Soviet Government and its armed forces: 2. The merciless annihilation of the cunning and cruel enemy, thereby safeguarding the security and lives of the armed forces of Germany in Russia.

"Only in this way can we carry out our historic mission—the liberation for all time of the German people from the Asiatic Jewish menace."

GUERILLA WARFARE IN RUSSIA.

HOW GERMANS' PROGRESS IS IMPEDED.

By

Philip Jordan.

(The following is the text of a talk on Guerilla Warfare, broadcast by Mr. Philip Jordan, of the News Chronicle of London, from the Delhi Station of All India Radio on May 1, 1942).

Modern war, although the orthodox military mind does not yet seem to have understood the fact, is not a matter purely for professional soldiers: it is the concern of whole peoples—everywhere, wherever the safety of their homes is menaced.

One at least of general staffs of all the Allied Nations has appreciated this point, and by turning theory into practice has been able to achieve much that it would otherwise have failed to achieve. That general staff is the Russian general staff, and because it knows that modern war is your concern and mine, it encouraged and trained and built up a great corps of guerilla fighters, known in Russia as "the partisans".

They have not had a decisive influence on the course of events, but their work and their bravery have done much to impede German efforts to conquer the country. You must forgive me if I say here that I know what I am talking about, because I spent the first seven months of the Russo—German war in the Soviet Union; and I had opportunities for seeing a great deal more of the Russian war effort than any member of any Allied Mission sent to Moscow.

I want to tell you something about these partisans, and if what I say puts ideas into your heads, so much the better. But first of all I'm going to tell you what I don't know about them. I don't know how many they are. I don't know exactly what training they received before the war broke out; and I don't know the precise effect they have had on German plans.

But that they had an important effect I do know. Let's go back some way to start with. Before the war began the Russian General Staff realised that if the Germans ever attacked them, the Red Army would be obliged to give a certain amount of ground before it would be possible to mount an offensive.

What they did, then, was to go out into the villages and the farms and little towns of the threatened areas, and begin organising guerilla bands, each of which was put, more or less, under the command of the village headman, or leader of the local party organisation. They did more than this, for in some

instances they buried stores of food and arms and ammunition in secret places in the woods and forests; and then they said: "If the enemy comes, do everything you can to make his life hell. And keep in touch with us".

Well, as we all know, the Germans did come, and the Guerillas took to the woods, and in some cases to the hills, and they began to make the Germans' lives hell. They were not able to offer any frontal resistance, but they came out of their hiding places at night, and raided German tank harbours, or regimental headquarters, and above all they harrassed the German lines of communication, and often they were able to derail trains bringing up supplies.

They did not operate only at night, but from ambush they fought by day, not only with rifles, because they didn't always have rifles, but with sickles and knives and anything they could get hold of, that would kill a man.

Roughly speaking they made it impossible for the Germans to use as supply routes any but the main roads, with the consequence that the Red Air Force has been able to bomb German supply columns better and more thoroughly than the Germans have been able to bomb Russian supply columns. And they did more than this: they forced the Germans to increase, and increase heavily, the normal guard that they would have put on their lines of communication. I can't say whether they forced them to double the guard or not, because I don't know, but when the truth finally comes out I shall be surprised if it turns out that anything less than three extra divisions were required to do this job. These, mark you, divisions of fully trained fighting men, who from the German point of view would have been better employed at the front fighting the battle for Moscow.

So that, you will see, the partisans actually were able to lower the pressure put on their own fighting men. Nor was that all, I think—not by any means. I think you will agree that to live in a world where, at any moment, you may get a knife in your back, is an unsettling way of living, to say the least of it. Well, that was and is the sort of world that the German soldier has to live in when he is sent to Russia. He can never be sure when he goes to sleep in occupied Russia that he will ever wake up again. In the night, patriotic Russian men and women, yes, and boys and girls, too, may suddenly come out of the darkness, blow up his resting place and knife him or shoot him if he attempts to escape. It is bad for morale. I know we hear a lot about things being bad for morale in the war, a good deal of it nonsense, but this I think is not nonsense. I've spoken to German prisoners at the front in Russia, and on several occasions they've said how glad they were to escape from the constant threat of the guerillas. It was quite difficult not to feel sorry for them.

And the guerilla can do, and does do, more useful work still. They are the eyes and ears of the army, just as a famous news-reel says that it is the eyes and ears of the world. They live in the same part of the country as the enemy, and it is easy for them, as they know every path, every tree of their district, to spy on the enemy, to hear his conversations sometimes, and to find out what he is up to, where he is going, what sort of forces he has at his disposal in any given area, and so on.

All this information, together with maps and documents which the guerillas quite often manage to capture from regimental and even divisional headquarters, is conveyed quickly and secretly to the Red Army headquarters. Some of the guerillas have portable wireless transmission sets, but most of them rely on delivery by hand. This is where the boys and girls come in particularly handy. In the darkness they slip across the lines and deliver the goods, and sometimes they bring back new instructions or a handful or pocketful of ammunition. This isn't actually always as difficult as it sounds, for you must remember that the Russian front isn't a long continuous line stretching from the Arctic to the Black Sea. It is much more in the nature of a number of shorter lines, with big areas of free tranquil countryside in between. It is quite easy to slip across from one world into another, from the German world of hatred and tyranny into the Russian world where men and women are fighting so that all men may be free.

But if there is any urgency about delivery, then the guerillas think nothing of braving German outposts, and of going across a sort of no-man's land in the darkness of the night. You see, they know every inch of the land they're fighting over. For the first principle of Russian guerilla warfare is that men shall fight only on their own ground; they don't move around like professional soldiers, and in this staying on lies much of their strength. Most of them are peasant workers who have lived in the same place all their lives, with the result that they know every inch of the land around them. They know each tree, almost each blade of grass, and the Germans, of course, don't. Which greatly handicaps the Germans when trying to catch them.

Often, when some professional Russian soldier gets cut off from his unit, the guerillas have been able to help him back again, and sometimes they have, been glad to have him remain with them as a sort of captain and guide.

But the whole real effect that the guerillas produce is terror: they are a constant standing menace to the Germans, who never know when they may suddenly fall on them and destroy them utterly. They are fierce patriots desiring above all things the freedom of their country; and for that they fight, whether trained or not.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State National War Front Bureau.

1942—

LECTURE C—(*Batch 2*).

June ...	20, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	21, Sunday ...	Vayalogam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kudumiyamalai ...	6.30 p. m.
	22, Monday ...	Nallur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Mandaiyur ...	6.30 p. m.
	23, Tuesday ...	Nachandupatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Virachchilai ...	6.30 p. m.
	24, Wednesday.	Vengalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Konapattu ...	6.30 p. m.
	25, Thursday ...	Panayappatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rangiyam ...	6.30 p. m.
	26, Friday ...	Kodumbalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Viralimalai ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE CI—(*Batch 3*).

	27, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	28, Sunday ...	Alangudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kottaikkadu ...	6.30 p. m.
	29, Monday ...	Annavasal ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilakkurichchi ...	6.30 p. m.
	30, Tuesday ...	Ramachandrapuram ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rayavaram ...	6.30 p. m.
July ...	1, Wednesday.	Malaiyur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Karambakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	2, Thursday ...	Valaramanikkam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Embal ...	6.30 p. m.
	3, Friday ...	Kulipirai ...	6.00 p. m.
		Sevalur ...	6.30 p. m.

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